

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY

USSR (Uzbek)

DATE DISTR. 12 April 1948

SUBJECT

1. Economic: Industries, Transportation,
Finance, Population
2. Medical: Malarial Regions
3. Political: Radio Reception

NO. OF PAGES 4

PLACE ACQUIRED

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NO. OF ENCL. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO

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5121. Bukhara (39°50' N, 64°15' E): Population approximately 40,000.

- a. Cotton Spinning Mill: Daily production is 300 kg. #20 (metric system) cotton yarn. The cotton fibers used would render a finer cleaner yarn with better trained technical personnel. This mill supplies the numerous hand-weaving shops (artels) in and around Bukhara with yarn. The spinning shed is in a 2-story building, 8 x 40 m. The offices are in a one-story wooden barrack about half the size of the spinning shed. The mill was constructed shortly before World War II.
- b. Auto Base: Consists of 25 2-ton 1943 Ford trucks and 15 1½-ton "Gaz-AA" trucks. Always about 20% to 25% of the trucks are undergoing repairs. Since the town has only one auto base, there is a shortage of transportation, in spite of the fact that most trucks are in service about 16 to 18 hours a day. Raw cotton makes up 75% of all transports. Each auto base receives a yearly schedule from the Ministry of Transportation, specifying the products and quantities to be transported. This schedule receives priority over all other requests for transportation.
- c. Oblastnoe Selskoe Electro (Oblast rural electric): This organization builds small power plants with capacities of 20 to 40 KW for cut-of-way kolkhozes. Each plant is large enough to provide electric light over a radius of about 3 to 4 km. These units were built along irrigation canals between the Syr Darya and Amur Darya Rivers. The small water turbines used are mostly of wooden construction. The larger ones are of steel and were made in an unidentified factory in Tashkent. According to informants, kolkhozes are reluctant to order such power units, since, because of the shortage of building material, the organization is too slow in erecting them. Each unit is serviced by a qualified mechanic paid by the kolkhoz.
- d. Mechanical Bakery: Produces eight tons of bread every 24 hours with approximately 200 workers.
- e. Financial: Wages for unskilled and skilled workers in Bukhara vary between 450 and 800 rubles per month. One American dollar is worth 150 rubles on the black market. Gold is worth approximately 60 to 100 rubles per gram.

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 Radio Reception: Most homes in Bukhara have only a loudspeaker attached to a community receiving set, which is always tuned to Moscow through a relay station in Tashkent. The few who possess independent receiving sets listen frequently to Radio-Iran, since residents of Bukhara understand Arabic.

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2. Andizhan ($40^{\circ}45'N$, $72^{\circ}25'E$): Population estimated as 60,000 for both old and new Andizhan.

- a. Komnar Machine Factory: Covers an area of approximately 30,000 to 35,000 sq. m., located about 1 km. from the railroad station. There is a railroad track leading from the station into the factory. Production unknown. Factory premises are strongly guarded by armed guards. Source, a carpenter and cabinet maker, was not able to obtain work in this factory because he could not provide his own tools.
- b. Stalin Factory: Covers an area of approximately 70,000 sq. m. Produced airplane parts during World War II. In 1946, production was converted to household goods. Construction of the factory began in 1941, and production started in 1943. The factory has its own power plant. [Comment:] this factory covers one square kilometer.)

25X1A

- c. Cotton Cleaning Plant: Covers an area of approximately 25,000 sq. m. separates cotton fibers from seeds and pods.

- d. Cottonseed Oil Plant: Covers an area of approximately 25,000 sq. m. Extracts oil from cotton seed and also produces soap from insidible oil residue. A railway track leads into this plant from the Andizhan station.

3. Chorezim (sic; exact location unknown; possibly Khorezm, possibly near $41^{\circ}30'N$, $61^{\circ}E$): A malaria-infested region. An irrigation system fed by the Amu Darya River offers the only drinking water. A cotton cleaning plant and a cottonseed oil plant are the only industries in this town.

4. Tergana ($40^{\circ}22'N$, $71^{\circ}48'E$): Population estimated as 30,000.

- a. Cottonseed Oil Plant: The factory is in a 2-story building, 50 x 300 m. It produces oleomargarine and soap. Mechanical presses are used for oil extraction; chemical methods are not used for this purpose. The remaining cottonseed cake is used as cattle fodder. The plant works three 8-hour shifts.
- b. Textile Mill: Has only a spinning and weaving department; no finishing department. The mill was built about 20 years ago and has approximately 100 weaving looms, some of English and some of Russian make. Raw cotton goods one yard wide is produced here. The spinning department sells its surplus products to small hand-weaving shops in the area. There are about 2,000 employees, who work in three 8-hour shifts.
- c. Fruit Drying Plant: No information. [Comment: This may be part of the Kirov Cannery;]

25X1A

5. Kagan ($39^{\circ}45'N$, $64^{\circ}33'E$):

- a. Cotton Cleaning Factory: Separates cotton fibers from seeds and pods. Has its own fleet of 100 trucks, which consists of:

44 2-ton Fords
 12 3½-ton Studebakers
 26 3-ton Zis #5s
 28 1½-ton "GAZ-AA"s

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The trucks operate 16 to 18 hours a day. This fleet transports the picked cotton, which is packed into loose nets, from collecting points into the plant and delivers the cleaned, baled cotton to the railroad station. It also delivers cottonseed to a cottonseed oil plant in town. Kagan is allegedly the largest cotton processing center in this oblast; the next largest are Kermine and Kara Kul.

- b. Chemical Plant: Small, situated next to the cottonseed oil plant; no details.
- 6. Kermine ($40^{\circ}08'N$, $65^{\circ}11'E$): Population estimated as approximately 1,500.
Strongly infested malarial region.
- 7. Krasnogvardyevskaya ($39^{\circ}48'N$, $67^{\circ}17'E$): Population approximately 4,000 to 5,000.
 - a. Cotton Cleaning Factory
 - b. Sugar Factory: Approximately 2,000 employees working in three shifts, about 50% of whom are convicted PWs serving 4 to 5 year sentences. Production norm is eight carloads of sugar in one 8-hour shift. The factory frequently fails to reach this norm because of the inadequate supply of sugar beets. This plant is equipped with modern machinery and began production in 1942 in a building which formerly housed a cotton mill. Only cotton and sugar beets are produced in this region.
- 8. Namangan ($41^{\circ}10'N$, $71^{\circ}50'E$): Population estimated as approximately 30,000.
 - a. Two cotton cleaning factories
 - b. Cottonseed oil plant with a soap factory attached, called "Raionyi Promishlennyyi Soyuz" (District Industrial Union). Employs approximately 35 to 40 workers.
 - c. The region is heavily infested with tropical malaria. Irrigation canals through the town are the only source of drinking water. The surrounding area produces mainly rice and some cotton.
- 9. Samarkand ($39^{\circ}40'N$, $67^{\circ}E$): Population for old and new Samarkand estimated as approximately 300,000.
 - a. The area is malaria infested. Old Samarkand derives its drinking water from open irrigation ditches throughout the town. New Samarkand has a proper water supply system. The region grows cotton and rice. There is a hospital with approximately 1,400 beds in a former mosque on Aviationa (sic; Aviatsiya?) Street; it is used for tubercular patients.
 - b. Krasni Dvigatel Works: Produces automobile cylinders and tank, tractor, and rifle parts; employs approximately 1,000 workers. ([redacted] 25X1A Comment: [redacted] employing about 500 workers in early 1946.)
 - c. Krasni Kozelnik (sic) Leather Clothing Plant: Produces leather clothing valued at about 200,000 rubles per month for the Soviet Army. Employs about 100 workers.
 - d. Rice Mill: No information.
 - e. Four alcoholic beverage plants and one brewery.
 - f. Tea packing plant.
 - g. Resin drying and packing plant.
 - h. Cotton cleaning plant: Near the railroad station.

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1. Tractor Factory: Located on Abramovska Allee. Employs approximately 1,000 workers. A smaller metallurgical plant, also on Abramovska Allee but closer to the center of the town, employs approximately 300 workers. (Comment: Krasni Dvigatel Works?)

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10. Zern Bulagh ($39^{\circ}55'N$, $65^{\circ}50'E$):

- a. Sugar Refinery: No further information.
- b. The region is malaria-infested and grows cotton and potatoes.

11. Ziaeddina ($40^{\circ}01'N$, $65^{\circ}45'E$):

- a. Cotton Cleaning Plant: Employs approximately 500 workers. The cotton seed from this factory is shipped to a cottonseed oil factory in Katta Kurgan ($39^{\circ}55'N$, $66^{\circ}15'E$) (see [redacted] para. 8). 25X1A
- b. Brigade railroad stop and rail-hub where all trains change locomotives.

12. Tashkent ($41^{\circ}30'N$, $69^{\circ}20'E$):

- a. Tashkent Textile Combine: A meshall employee stated that in April 1946 the mill employed approximately 12,000 workers.

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